

months, their main object, so we think, has been to preserve the whig ranks from being broken by the defection of abolitionists. This has naturally led them to lay great stress on the pro-slavery corruption of the rival party, and palliate the bad deeds of their own. Hence, while some of them were totally silent in relation to the acts of Mr. Webster and many other whig senators, as well as the pro-slavery pledges of Gen. Harrison, the rest noticed them, but to explain away or justify them. How far such conduct was calculated to exalt the tone of abolitionists, strengthen their integrity, or save them from the charge of insincerity, we shall not now inquire. Albeit, we may be permitted to say that so was it not in former days. Then, every transgression of the spirit or requirements of liberty, by whomsoever committed, received from every abolitionist, its just recompense of reward.

These statements are not made in a censorious spirit, or for the purpose of attaching odium to the gentlemen alluded to. They are persuaded no doubt, that they have pursued a proper course, and taken a correct view of the relative importance of the various questions that have come under their notice. Still, their papers, (we except now the Xenia Free Press, show that they consider the question of slavery of very subordinate consequence, of comparatively little importance in a political point of view. The Free Press, while it differs with them in respect, thinks that there are other questions of more immediate and pressing interest. None of them has made any systematic effort to enlighten the public mind on the political evils of slavery; none, we believe, has published even occasional articles on this subject.

Up to the time of a separate nomination for the presidency in this state, with the exception of the Ohio Atlas, they were friendly to the Philanthropist. The Ohio Atlas has an old grudge against me, for my severe denunciation of the conduct of Governor Vance in the Mahan affair. Now, they are all unfriendly in their tone. One ranks me in many respects with the vilest of "loco-focos." Another, the Xenia Free Press, charges me with a disposition to manage the abolitionists of Ohio. The others take me to task for not deferring to the opinions of the majority.

All these papers claim the confidence and support of abolitionists; are in the habit of giving them counsel; in fact, aspire to shape their opinions, and direct their efforts.

They are assiduous in warning the abolitionists against rashness, violent movements, too much haste—against the trickery, the ignorance, or enthusiasm of hot-headed third-party men—and (some of them), against a separation of their interests from those of the whig party.

Now, we shall not quarrel with these, our editorial brethren. We have been striving to give a statement of their true position. We can believe them honest: it is not for us to question their sincerity. Our single object in speaking of them, and their relations to the anti-slavery cause, is, to call the attention of abolitionists to their policy—which is, if we interpret rightly, to make Abolitionism always wait on the march of Whiggism. They would rejoice to see it triumph; but so anxious are they that it should triumph without injury to their party, they shrink from decisive measures; and so far from impelling it forward, are ready to exclaim in the language of the Free Press—O, for a team of twelve horse power, to hold back our leaders! Remember, we are not denouncing or proscribing them; for they do not attack precisely the same importance to the anti-slavery cause that we do. No doubt, they are actuated to the idea they have of its pretensions. But their party has still greater claims upon them, and hence, though some of them may not be fully conscious of it, they are clearly endeavoring to subordinate the claims of abolition. We repeat, we wish no controversy with you, gentlemen. Your motives we do not question, however sternly we may protest against that policy which can find in the objects of either of the political parties, an importance above that of the great cause of human rights. All we wish, is, to bring you and abolitionists face to face, that this question may be fairly settled,—do they concur with you in opinion—do they really approve of your policy—do they believe that the abolition question is a minor one? If they do not, we leave it to their good sense, whether they should take your counsel in any matter pertaining to their cause, in which the interests of your party are at hazard, without at least scrutinizing it most carefully, to see, how much of it may be dictated by regard for the cause, how much, by devotion to the party.

In all honesty, we say, we fear that your influence on abolition is not of the right kind.—If your policy be adopted, we can look forward to nothing but a hopelessly protracted warfare against slavery, inconclusive, half-hearted, fruitless. Certainly, you do not think so; but we do. Can you blame us then, when we warn Ohio abolitionists, and put them on their guard against papers, which must serve party first, and abolitionism afterwards? We may be mistaken. Still, we call upon abolitionists to consider these things. Surely, we have misunderstood them, if it be their purpose to make abolitionism anything less than a paramount question. Watch them your presses. Review their policy. Consider without prejudice, its legitimate results.—But a little while since, one of them endeavored to make you distrust your Executive Committee, and to sow discord in your ranks. Another, we perceive, gravely admonishes abolitionists, in Northern Ohio, to be on their guard, about the Great Convention which meets on the 23rd of this month to establish a more efficient moral and political organization against slavery.—What means all this? Will you suffer your party-presses to chain you to your parties for real or woe, whether they act well or ill? Watch your papers, we beseech you, and then you will

be able to say whether there be just ground for our apprehensions.

We have thus performed a most painful duty; for we dislike exceedingly to arraign our friends at the bar of public opinion. From no ill will have we spoken; but, we do most solemnly believe, that Ohio Abolitionism has now much to fear from the present policy of the whig anti-slavery press.

For the good it may do, give it full credit.—But, is there a true abolitionist who will tolerate any attempt, coming from what quarter it may, to make abolition subservient to either of the parties? God forbid!

PROTECTIONIST.

This is the title of our friend Arnold Buffum's new paper. It is published at New Garden, Wayne co. The first number is well filled with interesting matter. We copy from it an account of the proceedings of the late convention held at Newport. They are highly spirited, but we must be pardoned for expressing a doubt, whether the ground some of our Indiana friends seem about to take in regard to the tariff, be expedient for them as abolitionists. We do not intend to controvert this matter, but it strikes us, that to commit the abolition of our sister state to a protective tariff is rather a dangerous policy, and may prevent it from securing the support of multitudes, whose views, on constitutional grounds, if no other, are adverse to any other than a tariff for revenue. We do not presume to dictate; but throw out these hints simply for the consideration of our friends.

NOTICES.

Indiana State Society.
The anniversary meeting of the State Society will be held at New Garden, Wayne County, on the 2nd day, the 8th of second month, (February,) 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A State Convention of the friends of independent political action will commence its session on the evening of the same day, at the same place. The subject of nominating for candidates for Congress and the State Legislature, men who will not "kiss the knee to the dark spirit of slavery," and the election of Delegates to a National Convention, to nominate for the next Presidential election, will make this the most interesting meeting of the friends of liberty, which has yet taken place in Indiana.

Friends' Convention.

A General Convention of Friends of the Indiana Yearly meeting who are favorable to the formation of Anti-Slavery Societies, to be conducted in all respects in accordance with the peculiar principles and testimonies of Friends, will be held at New Garden, Wayne County, on 2d day after the second 7th day in the 1st month, 1841.

District Conventions.

District No. 3. The first day of the year 1841, at Friends' Meeting house, Salem, Union Co.
District No. 2. The second Tuesday of January, 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Sand Creek. Business of importance will come before both of them, and several speakers are expected to be present.

A. P. BENNETT, State Agent.

A NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION of voting abolitionists will be held at New York City, on the second week, say on May, 1841. See Address of the National Correspondence, which anti-slavery editors are requested to copy, and which we intend to publish next week. It is adapted, if any thing can be, to reach the deep seated springs of moral and political action.

BOOKS MANUFACTURED IN THE WEST.

If any one desire to see a specimen of the enterprise with which books are manufactured in the West, let him look at an advertisement on our fourth page, by Truman and Smith. The enterprise of these gentlemen is worthy of all praise.

GOVERNOR CORWIN'S INAUGURAL.

Governor Corwin devotes his inaugural chiefly to the discussion of the bank question. In most points he is opposed to ex-Governor Shannon. He recommends one of two policies—the establishment of a State-bank with auxiliaries—or the institution of a Board of Control over the sound banks already in existence. We should be very happy, if we had room in this number to furnish extracts from this document. Next week, we shall give so much of it as indicates the policy of the new Governor. It must be understood, that in thus publishing the entire or parts of official documents, we are only acting as a news-purveyor for our readers. On one thing, however, we feel at liberty to comment. It is made the duty of governors of Ohio, though excluded from all share in the legislative power, to recommend the passage of such laws, or the adoption of such measures, as in their judgments, are right and expedient. Governor Corwin, so every body tells us, was nominated to please abolitionists. It might therefore have been expected, that his message would have contained some allusion to our Black Laws—a recommendation at least to repeal the fugitive act and establish a jury trial. But, not a word of the kind is there in his message. The most we presume, that we can hope is, that he will not recommend any additional black acts.

We wish abolitionists to lay to heart this thing, and many other things of the kind, yet to happen. The time will come when we shall have need to refer to them.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

We are grateful to our Xenia correspondent for his interest in our welfare, and his seasonable suggestions.

DR. NATHANIEL FIELD.

We lately made some strictures on the course of Dr. Field, as editor of the Jeffersonville Journal. Soon after a long communication was sent us, stating certain facts in regard to his present opinions and position, which convinced us that we did wrong in censuring him so severely. We wish now publicly to announce that, in so far as our remarks reflected on his integrity or consistency, they were unjust, unintentionally so, most certainly, on our part. Still, we beg leave, respectfully, though most solemnly to protest against the policy of any religious or political editor, who, at this crisis in the history of religion and politics in our country, thinks fit to maintain silence on the subject of slavery.

TRACT CONVENTION.

We shall issue a tract of 8 large octavo pages, entitled the Financial Power of Slavery, on the 1st of January, or about two weeks from to-day.—It is a tract that should be circulated among our farmers, and merchants, and working men of every class. Facts are embodied in it which will be new to most of our readers, and throw light on the financial embarrassments of the nation, so far as they may be justly chargeable on slavery.

If any in the country wish to purchase, they can have them at 75 cts. a hundred. Orders should be sent within two weeks, that we may know how many to issue.

STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

Several county societies will meet between this and the time of holding our convention. It would be well for them to appoint delegates, and do all they can to make the meeting what it ought to be.

We are glad that the appointment meets with so general approbation. If we secure a large representation of the intelligence and moral worth of Ohio abolitionists, it will tell mightily in favor of our petitions.

Should the convention, through lack of zeal, or exaggeration of difficulties, or want of liberality on the part of abolitionists, turn out a small one, or one of little talent and weight of character, the consequences would be disastrous.

A powerful convention at Columbus will embolden our friends in that region, and arouse them to exertion. We have more friends there than many are aware of. Hitherto they have been held back from open effort by the strength of the opposition. This we must break down, and the convention will do much towards abolitionizing Franklin county. Any one can see how important it is to surround the Legislature with an anti-slavery atmosphere.

On our first page may be seen certain proceedings of our friends in Columbus. They are warmly in favor of the convention; but, they wish it understood, that unless well-attended, and richly furnished with good speakers, it will do harm.

The call is now issued. It behoves every abolitionist to see to it, that he is not remiss on so important an occasion. We have written to several distinguished gentlemen. Many of them, we hope, will attend. Several eminent speakers have already been engaged.

Remember now, the twentieth of January, four weeks from to-day!

The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee at Columbus, to make all needful preparations for the convention, and receive the delegates on their arrival.—Messrs. M. W. Hopkins, Rufus Bigsby, J. McDermid, E. F. Burr, James Boyle, and Elijah Glover.

COLUMBUS.

Columbus, Dec. 15, 1840.
Dr. BAILEY.—Nothing has yet occurred in the Legislature on the great question of equal rights—no resolutions have been presented—no resolutions offered—no motions or resolutions whatever have been made in respect to it. I am inclined to think that the whigs are disposed to pursue a timid or non-committal policy in regard to the whole question of Slavery, and also in respect to our black and bloody code of state laws. I must say, that my expectations in relation to the action of the present legislature, have greatly fallen off since I came here, and I am now satisfied the whigs will do nothing for the colored man, and the cause of universal freedom, unless they see that their existence as a party is periled by inaction. My hope now lies in the influence of a mighty "gale" at the CONVENTION, and the storm of PETITIONS which may assail them.

You need expect nothing from the democrats who occupy places in the present legislature. Some few individuals may have independence and humanity enough to break the chains of party, and labour under its barbarous acts—but take them generally, I am convinced from what my own eyes have seen, that they will oppose to the last gasp every effort to repeal those atrocious laws which crisscross their statute book, which crush the black man and deny to the white the free exercise of humanity and justice. They are greatly embarrassed by the course which the great body of Abolitionists have taken proper to pursue in the late political contest, and by which they have lost their power. But why should they be surprised at this or exasperated? What have they not done to correct abolitionists to feel that their mandate and primary object, if they expected to retain a single right under heaven was the overthrow of the late democratic despotism? What have they not done to compel abolitionists to regard them with loathing and horror? They had made humanity a great offense—they had made the practical exhibition of a merciful Christianity a more than ordinary CRIME—they had made every true friend of God and man legally deserving of the loss of his personal liberty, by incarcerating him in a loathsome prison, or the loss of his property, and with many an individual, of the forfeiture of every thing which he possessed on earth—for indiscriminately feeling the hungry, clothing the naked, taking in the lacerated and hunted stranger, and showing pity to the homeless, the outcast, the sick, and imprisoned. They had attempted to blacken their character, to fix upon them ineffaceable odium, and to render them abhorrent to their countrymen by the marriage act, which by inciting to the grossest immorality, and showing pity to the homeless, the outcast, the sick, and imprisoned. They had attempted to blacken their character, to fix upon them ineffaceable odium, and to render them abhorrent to their countrymen by the marriage act, which by inciting to the grossest immorality, and showing pity to the homeless, the outcast, the sick, and imprisoned. They had attempted to blacken their character, to fix upon them ineffaceable odium, and to render them abhorrent to their countrymen by the marriage act, which by inciting to the grossest immorality, and showing pity to the homeless, the outcast, the sick, and imprisoned.

The democratic leaders have no design of giving up their anti-abolition scare-crow measures to recover the south, and to deter the whigs from meddling with our wicked black laws—hoping that if the whigs can be prevented from meeting the wishes of the abolitionists, the latter will withdraw in disgust from any further support of the former, and consequently pseudo-democracy will recover its lost ascendancy. If the whigs suffer themselves to be driven from the object which they know thousands of the abolitionists had most sincerely and directly in view when they voted for them—our own course is plain—we must issue our Declaration of Independence, hoist our own flag, and "fight on our own hook," and every voting abolitionist who will not prefer the cause of universal freedom to all party considerations, must be stricken from the roll as an incorrigible offender against the cause of humanity and equal rights.

I send you herewith the names of the gentlemen who have been appointed as a committee of arrangements for the Anti-Slavery Society of this city, to make all needful preparations for the contemplated State Convention, and to receive the delegates on their arrival. The names are as follows:—Messrs. M. W. Hopkins, Rufus Bigsby, Jonathan McDermid, E. F. Burr, James Boyle, and Elijah Glover. I expect we shall soon be able to inform you where the convention will meet. Yours, &c.

J. J.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The whole week ending Saturday 12th, was spent to little purpose. But one bill of any importance was under discussion, and that was in reference to the reception of small notes by county treasurers and others, in payment of taxes. The time of the Assembly was chiefly occupied in disputing how many copies of the Governor's Message should be printed, and other

equally grave matters. No abolition petitions were presented. It would be well for our friends to hasten their petitions, as the Assembly is evidently at a loss for something to do.

On the 14th in the House, the bill to repeal the act prohibiting the reception by county treasurers and others, of notes less than five dollars, was passed by a vote of 50 to 21.

On the 16th, after a week's wrangling both houses agreed to the report of a committee of conference, recommending the printing of 4000 copies of the Governor's Message in English, and 2000 in German.

On the same day, the inauguration of the new Governor took place, in the presence of both houses.

17th in the House, the bill to incorporate the Dialectic association of Oberlin Collegiate Institute was read for the first time.

Up to this date, the time of the Assembly has been occupied by matters of small moment. The rancor of party feeling is constantly breaking forth. Numerous petitions for divorce have been presented, but the reports on them, as they are brought to be, generally unfavorable. People marry in too much haste in the Western states, and then look to the Legislature to relieve them from the effects of their folly. The habit of granting applications for divorce only weakens the marriage tie, and impairs the public idea of the sacredness of matrimony.—Let people understand, that when once tied, they are tied forever, unless such cause shall intervene as is named in the New Testament, and we shall have fewer inconsiderate marriages.

Up to the 17th, no anti-slavery petitions presented—no movement in the Assembly in relation to the Black Laws. Send in the petitions—certainly we have few abolition friends in the legislature, who only want occasion to make themselves manifest.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, the Vice President being absent, as usual we find the chair occupied by a slave-holder, Hon. W. R. King. The following standing committees were announced on the 11th.

On Foreign Relations—Messrs Buchanan, (Chairman,) Clay, Kentucky, Calhoun, Rhode, and Allen.
On Finance—Messrs Wright, (Chairman,) Webster, Nicholas, Benton and Hubbard.
On Commerce—Messrs King, (Chairman,) Davis, Norvell, Ruggles and Minton.
On Manufactures—Messrs Lammie, (Chairman,) Preston, Knight, Buchanan and Allen.
On Agriculture—Messrs Moulton, (Chairman,) Dix, On Penitentiary—Messrs Smith, (Chairman,) Smith, Cuthbert, Tallmages and Tappan.
On Public Lands—Messrs Walker, (Chairman,) Fulton, Clay, Alabama, Prentiss and Norvell.
On Private Land Claims—Messrs Linn, (Chairman,) Sevier, Johnson, Minton and Huntington.
On Indian Affairs—Messrs Sevier, (Chairman,) Linn, White, Phelps and Lumpkin.
On Claims—Messrs Hubbard, (Chairman,) Young, Merrick, Williams and Huntington.
On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs Smith, (Chairman,) Sturgeon, Graham, Crittenden and Robinson.

On the Judiciary—Messrs Wall, (Chairman,) Clayton, Anderson, Crittenden and Smith, of Indiana.
On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs Robinson, (Chairman,) Lumpkin, Wright, Fulton, and Henderson.
On Roads and Canals—Messrs Young, (Chairman,) Phelps, Henderson, Mangum and Smith, of Indiana.
On the Census—Messrs Price, (Chairman,) Prentiss, White, Boone and Huntington.
For the District of Columbia—Messrs Merrick, (Chairman,) Crittenden, Mangum, Southard and Clayton.
On Patents and the Patent Office—Messrs Sturgeon, (Chairman,) Davis, Prentiss, Robinson and Porter.
On Public Buildings—Messrs Fulton, (Chairman,) Merrick, and Smith, of Conn.

To audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate—Messrs Knight, (Chairman,) Fulton and Porter.
On Enrolled Bills—Messrs Henderson, (Chairman,) Porter and Phelps.

Many members having not yet reached Washington, both Houses adjourned over to Monday, the 14th, of the month.

On the 7th of December, the day appointed for the meeting of Congress, there was no quorum of either House. On the 8th the House organized, but there was no quorum of the Senate.

9th December, in the House, Mr. Adams acceding to notice given out the day previous, offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the standing rule of this House, No. 21, adopted on the 28th January last, in the following words, be, and the same is hereby rescinded.

Mr. Jenifer moved to lay the resolution on the table. The Speaker reminded the gentleman from Maryland, that the gentleman from Mass. had the floor.

Mr. Adams after some preliminary remarks, which were imperfectly heard by the reporter, begged the gentleman from Maryland would not push the motion to lay on the table, as it was not his intention to debate the resolution at that time.

Mr. Adams after stating his reasons for offering the resolution at so early a period of the session, observed that he was not willing the rule in question should remain in force for a single hour longer, for, in his opinion, it was a direct violation of the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Banks did not rise for the purpose of discussing the resolution, but of expressing his regret that the gentleman from Mass. had thought proper to offer it. It would be recollected that at the last session, the subject had been disposed of by a resolution solemnly ratified by the House, but as the gentleman was desirous of again agitating it, he Mr. B. was most anxious to meet the question by a direct vote. He therefore moved to lay the resolution on the table.

And the question being on the motion to lay on the table.

Yeas, Banks and Adams simultaneously demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Lewis Williams begged leave to ask the gentleman from Virginia to withdraw for the present his motion to lay on the table. On so important a subject, he was desirous of the opinion of the whole House, whereas not more than two thirds of the members were in their seats.

He would suggest a postponement of the resolution till that day week.

After the resolution had been again read by the Clerk, Mr. Lewis Williams further suggested to the gentleman from Virginia, that the gentleman from Maryland (W. C. Johnston) on whose motion the rule in question had been passed, was not now in his place. It was no more than fair that the House should have an opportunity to hear what he might say.

The yeas and nays were taken.

John W. Davis, G. Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Dellet, East, Eastman, Galbraith, Gentry, Gerry, Grogan, Green, Helms, Hill, John Hastings, Hawes, Hill of Va, Hill of N. Y., Hinton, Hook, Jamison, Jenifer, Cave Johnson, Johnston, John Keim, Keable, Kille, Leachetter, James, McCarty, McKelvin, McClure, Morehead, Merrill, Miller, Montgomery, Samuel W. Morris, Morrow, Newhard, Nisbet, Parrish Rayner, Samuels, Shepley, Albert Smith, Thomas Smith, Thayer, Stearns, Strong, Stewart, Sumner, Sweeney, Telford, Telford, Philip T. Thomas, John B. Thompson, David D. Wagner, Wadsworth, Weller, John White, Wick, Jared W. Williams, Lewis Williams and Christopher H. Williams.—83 Yeas.

Mr. Adams offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That a select committee of five members be appointed, with liberty to scourge for persons and papers to inform and report to this House whether the printed House document of the last session, No. 185, has been falsified, materially differing from the manuscript transmitted by the President of the United States; and if so, by whom was the said falsification made.

This resolution was to do justice to an officer of the Government in the Department of State, employed in the character of a translator, Mr. Greenough.

This document, No. 185 of the last session of Congress, was a message from the President of the United States, containing documents in relation to the capture of certain African negroes in a vessel called the "Amistad," a message of the 15th day of April, 1840. In that document there were two papers—being certificates granted to the Havana, in the shape of passports for a certain number of African negroes; and in the document transmitted to this House, this paper was given, in the first place, in the Spanish language—and then in the translation made by Mr. Greenough. The amount of the certificate (see page 48) was, "I give permission for the shipment of forty-nine negroes to go to Puerto Principe by sea," &c.; the Spanish words meaning negroes introduced into the island as slaves prior to the prohibition of the slave-trade.

There was also a second certificate to three negro women, in the same words "negras ladinas."

The words of the document, as printed under the order of this House, (vide page 48) were—"I grant permission to forty-nine *sound negroes*." That was the translation which had been printed to this House by its printer, of the words "negros ladinos" in the one certificate—and in the other, the words "negras ladinas" had been similarly translated as "sound negro women."

This document was one of great interest to a large portion of the people, and though no extra number had been printed by order of the House, yet, so deep was the interest taken in the matter at the time, that a copy of the document was reprinted in New York by some of the individuals who undertook to belittled the unfortunate persons who remained in confinement on market, which were to be finally adjusted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

In this report, which appeared, he thought, in May last, there was a note appended to the translation, "I grant permission to forty-nine *sound negroes*." The Spanish word "ladinos" was used—that was to say, the Spanish word was given in the translation as well as in the original. Now, not only had this injustice been done the President of the United States and to the translator in the Department of State, but Mr. A. held in his hand a paper containing a review, by Judge William Jay, of New York, of the proceedings of the Government of the United States in relation to these men. Those proceedings were reviewed with great severity. He (Mr. A.) would not undertake to say now, with how much satisfaction that review had been made. He would say only, and he appealed to all present who knew Judge Jay, and most especially to the members from New York, to sustain the assertion, that there was not a more honorable man in the United States, he was the son of one of the greatest patriots of the Revolution.

In the review of the proceedings of the Government in the case of the "Amistad," after stating other objections to the proceedings of the present Administration in relation to the case of the "Amistad," the following words were committed at the Havana, in describing these persons as *ladinos* or slaves, when, in fact, they were not so, Judge Jay proceeds to state:

"From the Havana fraud, let us turn to an extraordinary falsification of papers, perpetrated, probably, in the Department of State."

(He does not say, remarked Mr. A., that it was done in the Department of State. It was not done there. Judge Jay then proceeds to say:

"I have no proof that either the President or Mr. Forsyth was privy to it. It has been stated by the Rev. Mr. Leavitt that the original permit to Ruiz is on file in the United States Clerk's office in New Haven, and that it begins thus: 'Concedo licencia a nueva *negra* ladina.' This is rendered in the official translation submitted to Congress, 'I grant permission to forty-nine *sound negroes*.' This is a passport for Africans imported prior to 1820, by State necessity, conveyed to a bill of health for the forty-nine negroes belonging to Don Jose Ruiz. Now, is this translation a blunder, or a fraud? Observe that *ladinos* is used in the permit as a substantive—as the specific name of a class of men; the translator has made it an adjective, *negroes*, if accidental, is certainly no less convenient than extraordinary, since it renders the translation, at least, grammatically, by furnishing a substantive to which the adjective "sound" may apply. But how came the translator to suppose that *ladinos* was the Spanish for *sound* or healthy? Did the dictionaries mislead him? In the great dictionary of the Spanish Academy is the following:

"*LADINO*—El que sabe lengua otra a la lengua ademas de la suya. *Alterius patria lingue peritus*. One who is acquainted with a language foreign from his own country."

"The dictionary of Nunez y Taboada gives the definition in French.

"*LADINO*—Habile dans une langue."

"*Escalar* *LADINO*—Escalar qui est dans un pays de puis un an."

We thus find that the original meaning of the term is, one who speaks a foreign language, and hence we understand why, when applied to a foreign African, it means one who has been long enough in the country to speak Spanish; and as the legal presumption is that no African has been brought into Cuba since the slave trade was prohibited, the conventional meaning in that island is, an African slave imported before the prohibition of the trade.

"Now, as these permits are the only evidence that the African of the *Amistad* were slaves, and as they claimed the right of freedom, the Government, in surrendering them, the possibility of concealing in the translation the fraud of the Havana office is obvious. If claimed as *ladinos*, there was abundant evidence, besides the admission of Ruiz himself, that they were *ladinos*. But, if claimed merely as *sound negroes*, there was no proof that they were *ladinos* at the date of the permits."

Now, continued Mr. A. I say my immediate motive is the justification of the President of the United States and the translator of the Department of State. How comes it that this fraudulent change in the word was made? And, in the next place, I wish to ascertain by whom this fraud was committed upon this House and the country. I will not say committed upon these unfortunate men, who have already suffered fifteen months imprisonment, and whose lives may possibly depend on the misplacement of these words for it is upon these words that the whole question now pending before the Supreme Court of the

United States must turn. If they were *ladinos*, they were slaves; if they were *ladinos*, they were free men by the laws of Spain, and by the treaties of Spain with Great Britain.

I hope that the House will adopt the resolution, so that the fact may be ascertained.

(The Reporter heard many of the above remarks very doubtfully, and is not sure, therefore, that they are reported with entire accuracy. The resolution was then adopted.—Yeas 87, nays 46.

MONTHLY CONCERT.

Let not our readers in the city forget the monthly Concert to be held next Monday evening, in Mr. Blanchard's church. An interesting discussion is expected to be held on the subject of communion with slaveholders. The last meeting was very well attended, and much interest excited.

DIED.

At a residence of C. D. Duffield, on Friday the 18th inst., Lorenzo, only son of Cyrus and Jane D. McNeely, of Harrison county, in the third year of his age.

INDIANA STATE ANNIVERSARY.

The third annual meeting of the Indiana State Anti-Slavery Society, will be held at Newport, Wayne co., Ind., on 2nd day, the 8th of the 2nd mo. 1841, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M.

As business of importance in which every abolitionist in the state is deeply interested, will be brought before the meeting, it is desired, and expected, that the abolitionists throughout the State, will endeavor to attend. The friends of the cause from the adjoining states, are cordially invited to attend.

N. B. All the delegates to the next Anniversary, and as soon as practicable, forward the name of the Society location, number of members, male and female—date of their formation, with the names of their President and Secretary, as such information is necessary. Address the same to H. H. Way, Cor. Sec'y, in State A. S. S., New Garden P. O. L.

By order of the Executive Committee of the State A. S. S.

LEVI JESSUP, Rec. Sec'y, State A. S. S.

CINCINNATI PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.
DECEMBER 23, 1840.
Flour, - - - - - \$3 62;
Wheat, - - - - - 52 cts for new old 62,
Corn, - - - - - 19 to 25,
Oats, - - - - - 15 to 20.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Wholesale Prices.
Pearl, lb. 7 8
Pot, " none
Almonds, s. 15 18
Alum, lb. 6 8
Beeswax, lb. 25 8
Beans, bush, 1 25
Brinestone, r. lb. 6 8
Crackers, " 64
Candles—
Mold, lb. 11
Sperm, " 24 10
Spirits, " 50
Coffee, " 13 14
Rice, lb. 13 14
Havana, " 13
Java, " 17
Coal, bush, 16
Cassia, lb. 37
Chocolate, " 13 15
Cheese, " 13 17
Cloverseed, p. 8 00 none
Cloves, lb. 37 1/2
Coriander, " 10 12 1/2
Tarrad, lb. 10 12 1/2
Munilla, " 8 20
Copperas, " 3 40
Castings, s. 3 50
Sugar ket, " 3 00
Corks, vel, gr. 50 60
Camphor, lb. 22 87
Chalk, " 27 34
Feathers, " 37 1/2
Fish—
Herring, box, 75 100
Mac, l. lb. 18 50 19 00
No. 2, " 15 00
No. 3, " 7 9
Salmon, 40 lb. 64 50 00
Cod, lb. 64
Filberts, lb. 10
Glass, box—
8 by 10 3 75
10 " 12 4 50
12 " 14 5 00
Ginger, race, lb. 12 1/2
Ground, " 12 1/2
Glue, " 16 20
Ginseng, " 16 18
Gunpowder—
Wade's, kg. 5 00 6 00
Dupont, " 7 00 7 25

